

## SLI

- Dreads he the twanging of the archer's string?  
Or flinging stones from the Phœnician sling? *Sandys.*  
*Slings* have so much greater swiftness than a stone thrown  
from the hand, by how much the end of the *slings* is farther off  
from the shoulder-joint, the center of motion. *Wilkins.*
- The Tuscan king  
Laid by the lance, and took him to the *slings*;  
Thrice whirl'd the thong around his head, and threw  
The heated lead, half melted as it flew. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Whirl'd from a *slings*, or from an engine thrown,  
Amidst the foes, as flies a mighty stone,  
So flew the beast. *Dryden's Ovid.*
2. A throw; a stroke.  
"Till cram'd and gorg'd, nigh burst  
With fuck'd and glutted oil, at one *slings*  
Of thy victorious arm, well-pleasing son. *Milt. Par. Lof.*
3. A kind of hanging bandage.  
To SLING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To throw by a sling.  
2. To throw; to cast. Not very proper.  
Ætina's entrails fraught with fire,  
That now casts out dark fumes and pitchy clouds,  
Incens'd, or tears up mountains by the roots,  
Or *slings* a broken rock aloft in air. *Addison.*
3. To hang loosely by a string.  
From rivers drive the kids, and *slings* your hook;  
Anon I'll wash 'em in the shallow brook. *Dryden.*
4. To move by means of a rope.  
Cæsus I saw amidst the shouts  
Of mariners, and busy care to *slings*  
His horses soon ashore. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*  
They *slung* up one of their largest hogheads, then rolled  
it towards my hand, and beat out the top. *Gulliver's Travels.*
- SLINGER. *n. s.* [from *slings*.] One who slings or uses the sling.  
The *slingers* went about it, and smote it. *2 Kings iii. 25.*
- To SLINK. *v. n.* *preter. slunk.* [Jinglan, Saxon, to creep.] To  
sneak; to steal out of the way.  
We will *slink* away in supper-time, disguise us at my lodg-  
ings, and return all in an hour. *Shakspeare. Merch. of Venice.*  
As we do turn our backs  
From our companion, thrown into his grave,  
So his familiars from his buried fortunes  
*Slink* away. *Shakspeare. Timon of Athens.*  
He, after Eve seduc'd, unmind'd *slink*  
Into the wood fast by. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Not far from hence doth dwell  
A cunning man, high Sidrophel,  
To whom all people far and near  
On deep importances repair;  
When brass and pewter hap to stray,  
And linen *slinks* out of the way. *Hudibras.*  
She *slink* into a corner, where she lay trembling 'till the  
company went their way. *L'Estrange.*  
He would pinch the children in the dark, and then *slink* into  
a corner, as if no body had done it. *Arbutnot. Hist. of J. Bull.*  
A weasel once made shift to *slink*  
In at a corn-lost through a chink;  
But having amply stuff'd his skin,  
Could not get out as he got in. *Pope's Epist. of Horace.*  
We have a suspicious, fearful, and constrained countenance,  
often turning back, and *slinking* through narrow lanes. *Suif.*
- To SLINK. *v. a.* To cast; to miscarry of. A low word.  
To prevent a mare's *slinking* her foal, in snowy weather  
keep her where she may have good spring-water to drink. *Mort.*
- To SLIP. *v. n.* [Jlipan, Saxon; *slippen*, Dutch.]  
1. To slide; not to tread firm.  
If a man walks over a narrow bridge, when he is drunk, it  
is no wonder that he forgets his caution while he overlooks his  
danger; but he who is sober, and views that nice separation  
between himself and the devouring deep, so that, if he should  
*slip*, he sees his grave gaping under him, surely needs take  
every step with horror and the utmost caution. *South.*  
A skilful dancer on the ropes *slips* willingly, and makes a  
seeming stumble, that you may think him in great hazard,  
while he is only giving you a proof of his dexterity. *Dryden.*  
If after some distinguish'd leap  
He drops his pole, and seems to *slip*,  
Straight gath'ring all his active strength,  
He rises higher half his length. *Prior.*
2. To slide; to glide.  
Oh Ladon, happy Ladon! rather slide than run by her, lest  
thou shouldst make her legs *slip* from her. *Silvius.*  
They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and *slip-*  
pery, that the water may *slip* off them. *Mortimer's Hu. banary.*
3. To move or fly out of place.  
Sometimes the ankle-bone is apt to turn out on either side,  
by reason of relaxation, which thou hast reduced, yet, upon  
the last walking on it, the bone *slips* out again. *Wifeman.*
4. To sneak; to slink.  
From her most beauly company  
I 'gan refrain, in mind to *slip* away,  
Soon as appear'd safe opportunity. *Spenser.*

## SLI

- When Judas saw that his host *slip* away, he was sore  
troubled. *1 Mac. ix. 7.*  
I'll *slip* down out of my lodging. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
Thus one tradesman *slips* away,  
To give his partner fairer play. *Prior.*
5. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly.  
The banks of either side seeming arms of the loving earth,  
that fain would embrace it, and the river a wanton nymph,  
which still would *slip* from it. *Shakspeare.*  
The blessing of the Lord shall *slip* from thee, without doing  
thee any good, if thou hast not ceased from doing evil. *Taylor.*  
*Slipping* from thy mother's eye thou went'st  
Alone into the temple; there was found  
Among the gravest rabbies disputant,  
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. *Milton.*  
I hie around his neck his arms he threw,  
And thrice the slitting shadow *slipp'd* away,  
Like winds or empty dreams that fly the day. *Dryden.*  
Though with pale cheeks, wet beard, and dropping hair,  
None but my Ceyx could appear so fair,  
I would have strain'd him with a strict embrace;  
But through my arms he *slipped*, and vanish'd from the place. *Dryden.*
- When a corn *slips* out of their paws, they take hold of it  
again. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Wife men watch every opportunity, and retrieve every  
mistaken hour which has *slipped* from them. *Rogers.*  
I will impute no defect to those two years which have *slipped*  
by since. *Swijt to Pope.*
6. To fall into fault or error.  
If he had been as you,  
And you as he, you would have *slipp'd* like him;  
But he, like you, would not have been so stern. *Shakspeare.*  
One *slippeth* in his speech, but not from his heart. *Euclid.*  
An eloquent man is known far and near; but a man of un-  
derstanding knoweth when he *slippeth*. *Ecclus. xxi. 7.*
7. To creep by oversight.  
Some mistakes may have *slipp'd* into it; but others will be pre-  
vented by the names being now set at length. *adv. to Duns.*
8. To escape; to fall away out of the memory.  
By the hearer it is still presumed, that if they be let *slip* for  
the present, what good forever they contain is lost, and that  
without all hope of recovery. *Locke.*  
The mathematician proceeds upon propositions he has once  
demonstrated; and though the demonstration may have *slipp'd*  
out of his memory, he builds upon the truth. *Addison.*  
Use the most proper methods to retain the ideas you have  
acquired; for the mind is ready to let many of them *slip*, un-  
less some pains be taken to fix them upon the memory. *Watts.*
- To SLIP. *v. a.*  
1. To convey secretly.  
In his officious attendance upon his mistress he tried to *slip*  
a powder into her drink. *Arbutnot. Hist. of John Bull.*
2. To lose by negligence.  
You are not now to think what's best to do,  
As in beginnings; but what must be done,  
Being thus enter'd; and *slip* no advantage  
That may secure you. *Len. Johnson's Catiline.*  
Let us not *slip* the occasion, whether scorn  
Or satiate fury yield it from our foe. *Milton.*  
One ill man may not think of the mischief he could do, or  
*slip* the occasion. *L'Estrange.*  
To *slip* the market, when thus fairly offered, is great im-  
prudence. *Cadell.*  
For watching occasions to correct others in their discourses,  
and not to *slip* any opportunity of showing their talents, scho-  
lars are most blamed. *Locke.*
3. To part twigs from the main body, by laceration.  
Thus far my author has *slipp'd* his first design; not a letter of  
what has been yet said promising any ways the trial. *Arbutnot.*
4. To escape from; to leave easily.  
This bird you am'd at, though you hit it not.  
—Oh, sir, Lucentio *slipp'd* me like his greyhound,  
Which runs himself, and catches for his master. *Shakspeare.*
5. To let loose.  
On Eryx altars lays  
A lamb new fallen to the stormy seas;  
Then *slips* his haulers, and his anchors weighs. *Dryden.*
6. To let a dog loose.  
The impatient greyhound, *slipp'd* from far,  
Bounds o'er the glebe, to compe the fearful hare. *Dryden.*
7. To throw off anything that holds one.  
Forced to alight, my host *slipped* his bridle, and ran  
away. *Swijt.*
8. To pass over negligently.  
If our author gives us a list of his doctrines, with what  
reason can that about indulgences be *slipped* over? *Atterbury.*

## SLI

- SLIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]  
1. The act of slipping; false step.  
2. Error; mistake; fault.  
I here put on him  
What sonneries you please: marry, none so rank  
As may dishonour him.  
But, sir, such wanton, wild, and usual *slips*,  
As are most known to youth and liberty. *Shakspeare.*  
Of the promise there made, our master hath failed us, by *slip*  
of memory, or injury of time. *Watson's Architecture.*  
This religious affection, which nature has implanted in  
man, would be the most enormous *slip* he could commit.  
*Mort's Antidote against Atheism.*  
One casual *slip* is enough to weigh down the faithful service  
of a long life. *L'Estrange.*
- Alonzo, mark the characters;  
And if th' impostor's pen have made a *slip*,  
That shows it counterfeit, mark that and save me. *Dryden.*  
Lighting upon a very early *slip* I have made, in putting one  
seemingly indifferent word for another, that discovery opened  
to me this present view. *Locke.*  
Any little *slip* is more conspicuous and observable in a  
good man's conduct than in another's, as it is not of a piece  
with his character. *Addison's Spectator.*
5. A twig torn from the main stock.  
In truth, they are fewer, when they come to be discussed by  
reason, than otherwise they seem, when by heat of conten-  
tion they are divided into many *slips*, and of every branch an  
heap is made. *Hobbes.*  
The *slips* of thy vines have been brought into Spain. *Abb.*  
Adoption thrives with nature, and choice breeds  
A native *slip* to us from foreign seeds. *Shakspeare.*  
Thy mother took into her blameful bed  
Some stern untor'd churl, and noble flock  
Was grafted with crab-tree *slips*, whose fruit thou art. *Shakspeare.*  
Trees are apparelled with flowers or herbs by boring holes  
in their bodies, and putting into them earth holpen with muck,  
and sowing seeds or *slips* of violets in the earth. *Bacon.*  
So have I seen some tender *slip*,  
Sav'd with care from Winter's nip,  
The ride of her carnation train,  
Pluck'd up by some unheedy swain. *Milton.*  
The labourer cuts  
Young *slips*, and in the soil securely puts. *Dryden.*  
They are propagated not only by the seed, but many also by  
the root, and some by *slips* or cuttings. *Ray on the Creation.*
4. A leath or string in which a dog is held.  
I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*,  
Straining upon the flat. *Shakspeare. Henry V.*  
God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not ope-  
ratively, nor effectually; as he who only lets loose a grey-  
hound out of the *slip*, is said to hound him at the hare. *Bramb.*  
5. An escape; a desertion. I know not whether to give the *slip*,  
he not originally taken from a dog that runs and leaves the  
string or *slip* in the leader's hand.  
The more shame for her goodslip,  
To give to near a friend the *slip*. *Hudibras.*  
The day did not like his companion, and gave him the *slip*,  
and away into the woods. *L'Estrange.*  
Their explications are not yours, and will give you the  
*slip*. *Locke.*
6. A long narrow piece.  
Between these eastern and western mountains lies a *slip* of  
lower ground, which runs across the island. *Addison.*
- SLIPBOARD. *n. s.* [from *slip* and *board*.] A board sliding in grooves,  
I ventured to draw back the *slipboard* on the roof, contrived  
on purpose to let in air. *Gulliver's Travels.*
- SLIPKNOT. *n. s.* [from *slip* and *knot*.] A bowknot; a knot easily  
untied.  
I they draw off so much line as is necessary, and fasten the  
rest upon the line-rowl with a *slipknot*, that no more line turn  
off. *Mozon's Mech. Exerc.*  
In large wounds a single knot first; over this a little linen  
compleks, on which is to be made another single knot, and  
then a *slipknot*, which may be loosened upon inflammation. *Sharp's Surgery.*
- SLIPPER, or Slipshoe. *n. s.* [from *slip*.] A shoe without lea-  
ther behind, into which the foot slips easily.  
A gown made of the finest wool,  
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;  
Fair lined *slippers* for the cold,  
With buckles of the purest gold;  
A belt of straw and ivy buds,  
With coral clasps, and amber studs.  
If he went abroad too much, he'd use  
To give him *slippers*, and lock up his shoes. *Raleigh.*  
Thrice rung the bell, the *slipper* knock'd the ground.  
And the pre-d watch return'd a silver sound. *Pope.*
- SLIPPER. *adj.* [Jlipun, Saxon.] Slippery; not firm. Ob-  
solete. Perhaps never in use but for poetical convenience.  
A trutleke state of easily things, and *slipper* hope  
Of mortal men, that twinkle and sweat for nought. *Keenser.*

## SLI

- SLIPPERINESS. *n. s.* [from *slippery*.]  
1. State or quality of being slippery; smoothness; glibness.  
We do not only fall by the *slipperiness* of our tongues, but  
we deliberately discipline them to mischief. *Gen. of the Tongue.*  
The scirrus may be distinguished by its want of inflamma-  
tion in the skin, its smoothness, and *slipperiness* deep in the  
breast. *Sharp's Surgery.*
2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.  
SLIPPERY. *adj.* [Jlipun, Saxon; *slipperig*, Swedish.]  
1. Smooth; glib.  
They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and *slip-*  
pery, that the water slips off. *Mortimer.*  
Oily substances only lubricate and make the bowels *slip-*  
pery. *Arbutnot.*
2. Not affording firm footing.  
Did you know the art o' th' court,  
As hard to leave as keep; whose top to climb,  
Is certain falling; or so *slippery*, that  
The fear's as bad as falling. *Shakspeare. Cymbeline.*  
His promise to trust to us *slippery* as ice. *Tuffier.*  
Their way shall be as *slippery* ways in the darkness. *Jer. xliiii.*  
The *slippery* tops of human fate,  
The gilded pinacles of state. *Covetly.*  
The higher they are raised, the giddier they are; the more  
*slippery* is their standing, and the deeper the fall. *L'Estrange.*  
The highest hill is the most *slippery* place,  
And fortune mocks us with a smiling face. *Denham.*  
Beauty, like ice, our footing does betray;  
Who can tread sure on the smooth *slippery* way? *Dryden.*
3. Hard to hold; hard to keep.  
Thus surely bound, yet be not overhold,  
The *slippery* god will try to loose his hold;  
And various forms assume, to cheat thy sight,  
And with vain images of beasts affright. *Dryden's Georg.*
4. Not standing firm.  
When they fall, as being *slippery* flanders,  
The love that lean'd on them as *slippery* too,  
Doth one pluck down another, and together  
Die in the fall. *Shakspeare. Troilus and Cressida.*
5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; instable.  
Oh world, thy *slippery* turns! Friends now fast sworn,  
Whose double bottoms seem to wear one heart,  
Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal and exercise,  
Are still together; who twine, as 'twere, in love  
Unseparable, shall within this hour,  
On a dissolution of a doir, break out  
To bitterest enmity. *Shakspeare.*  
He looking down  
With scorn or pity on the *slippery* state  
Of kings, will tread upon the neck of fate. *Denb. Sophy.*
6. Not certain in its effect.  
One sure trick is better than a hundred *slippery* ones. *L'Estr.*
7. [Lubrique, French.] Not chaste.  
My wife is *slippery*. *Shakspeare. Winter's Tale.*
- SLIPPERY. *adv.* [from *slip*.] Slippery; easily sliding. A bar-  
barous provincial word.  
The white of an egg is ropy, *slippery*, and nutritious. *Floyer.*
- SLIPSHOD. *adj.* [from *slip* and *shod*.] Having the shoes not pulled  
up at the heels, but barely slipped on.  
The *slipshod* prentice from his master's door  
Had par'd the dirt, and sprinkled round the floor. *Swift.*
- SLIPSHOP. *n. s.* Bad liquor. A low word formed by redupli-  
cation of *slip*.
- SLISH. *n. s.* A low word formed by reduplicating *slash*.  
What! this a sleeve?  
Here's snip and nip, and *slish* and dash,  
Like to a censor in a barber's shop. *Shakspeare.*
- To SLIT. *v. a.* *pret.* and *part. slit* and *slitted*. [Jlitan, Saxon.]  
To cut longwise.  
To make plants medicinal *slit* the root, and infuse into it  
the medicine; as hellebore, opium, scammony, and then bind  
it up. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
The deers of Arginusa had their ears divided, occasioned at  
first by *slitting* the ears. *Bacon's Nugar Errours.*  
Had it hit  
The upper part of him, the blow  
Had *slit*, as sure as that below. *Hudibras.*  
We *slit* the preternatural body open. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
A liberty might be left to the judges to inflict death, or some  
notorious mark, by *slitting* the nose, or brands upon the  
cheeks. *Temple.*  
If a tinned or plated body, which, being of an even thick-  
ness, appears all over of an uniform colour, should be *slit* into  
threads, or broken into fragments of the same thickness with  
the plate, I see no reason why every thread or fragment should  
not keep its colour. *Newton's Opt.*  
He took a freak  
To *slit* my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift.*
- SLIT. *n. s.* [Jlit, Saxon.] A long cut, or narrow opening.  
In St James's fields is a conduit of brick, up to which  
joineth a low vault, and at the end of that a round house of  
stone; and in the brick conduit there is a wind-way, and in the  
round